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Report of the Secretary-General

Role of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDAB	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
AUSAID	Australia AID Agency
CADEAS	Cambodian Defenders' Association
CHARTO	Cambodian Human Rights Trainers Organization
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JITED	Joint Initiative for Training in Ethics and Defamation
KID	Khmer Institute for Democracy
KKKHRA	Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Association
LICADHO	Ligue cambodgienne pour la promotion et la défense des droits de l'homme
PDK	Party of Democratic Kampuchea
SIDA	Sweden International Development Agency
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VIGILANCE	Human Rights Vigilance of Cambodia

I. INTRODUCTION

Programmes, mandate and reporting

1. Under Commission on Human Rights resolution 1993/6 of 19 February 1993, the Centre for Human Rights was mandated:

(a) To manage the implementation of educational and technical assistance and advisory services programmes, and to ensure their continuation;

(b) To assist the Government of Cambodia, at its request, in meeting its obligations under human rights instruments recently acceded to, including the preparation of reports to the relevant monitoring committees;

(c) To provide support to bona fide human rights groups in Cambodia;

(d) To contribute to the creation and/or strengthening of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights;

(e) To continue to assist with the drafting and implementation of legislation to promote and protect human rights;

(f) To continue to assist with the training of persons responsible for the administration of justice.

2. The Commission requested the Secretary-General to communicate the content of the resolution to, and seek the consent and cooperation of, the Government to facilitate the tasks of the Centre in the fulfilment of its mandate, and decided to review the programme and mandate of the Centre at its next session.

3. The General Assembly, in its resolution 48/154 of 20 December 1993, requested the Secretary-General, in line with all effective measures, to assure the protection of the human rights of all people in Cambodia and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the programmes and activities of the Centre in Cambodia.

4. Information on the programme of activities in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights and the activities performed from October 1993 to January 1994 was made available to the Commission in the first report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia 1/ as well as the letter sent to the Secretary-General by the two Co-Prime Ministers in which they welcomed the initiative of the Commission and the efforts of the Centre to ensure the continuity in activities for the promotion and protection of human rights through the establishment in Cambodia of the Centre's office. The Commission, by its resolution 1994/61 of 4 March 1994, took note with satisfaction of the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the Government concerning the consent of the Government for the fulfilment of the activities of the Centre and decided to review the programmes and mandates of the Centre at its next session.

5. Information on the activities of the Centre from February to July 1994 was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session as an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on the question (A/49/635/Add.1). The General Assembly, in its resolution 1994/199 of 23 December 1994, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General on the role of the Centre in assisting the Cambodian Government and people in the promotion and protection of human rights; commended the ongoing efforts of the office of the Centre in Cambodia in supporting and assisting the Government, as well as in supporting non-governmental organizations and others involved in the protection and promotion of human rights in cooperation with the Government, and condemned unreservedly attacks on them; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the role of the Centre in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights. The Assembly decided to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its fiftieth session.

6. Information on the activities of the Centre from July to November 1994 was submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session. 2/ In its resolution 1995/55 of 3 March 1995, the Commission noted with appreciation the programmes of activities of the Centre; welcomed the efforts made by the Government to promote and protect human rights, including measures to improve human rights education, conditions of prisons and in creating a functioning system of justice, and urged that efforts continue in those areas; expressed grave concern about the atrocities committed by the Khmer Rouge; condemned unreservedly, all threats by the Khmer Rouge; expressed grave concern at the devastating consequences and destabilizing effects of the indiscriminate use of anti-personnel land-mines on Cambodian society and encouraged the Government to continue its efforts to remove those mines; called upon the Government to ensure the full observance of human rights for all persons within its jurisdiction; welcomed the agreement by the Governments of Cambodia and Viet Nam to address immigration policy and practice in a way consistent with national legislation and appropriate international standards; encouraged the Government to continue its efforts to meet its reporting obligations under international human rights instruments, drawing on the assistance of the office in Cambodia of the Centre; and encouraged the National Assembly to enact a press law consistent with internationally recognized standards and which protected freedom of expression while promoting press responsibility. The Commission also decided to review the programmes and mandates set out in its resolution 1993/6 at its fifty-second session, requested the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to report to it at the same session on the role of the Centre for Human Rights in assisting the Cambodian Government, and decided to continue its consideration of the matter under the agenda item entitled "Advisory services in the field of human rights".

7. The present report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/199. It contains a description of the activities and programmes implemented in Cambodia by the Centre for Human Rights from December 1994 to 31 July 1995.

Operational presence of the Centre

8. The Centre for Human Rights was first mandated to establish an operational presence in Cambodia in February 1993 by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1993/6, which was subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1993/254 of 28 July 1993.

9. In order to meet the request of the Commission on Human Rights that an operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights be established after the expiry of the mandate of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and in order to ensure a smooth transition from UNTAC to the Centre for Human Rights with no disruption in the implementation of human rights activities in Cambodia, the Centre established its office in Cambodia on 1 October 1993, immediately after the departure of UNTAC at the end of September 1993.

10. In a letter dated 28 June 1995, the Secretary-General informed all Member States that, in March 1995, the Co-Prime Ministers of Cambodia had written to him to explore the possibility of the Centre terminating its operational presence in the country by the end of 1995 and continuing its technical cooperation activities from its headquarters in Geneva. During a subsequent meeting with the Second Prime Minister, Mr. Hun Sen, in New York, the Secretary-General proposed to send a Special Envoy to Cambodia to discuss the issue with the Government. Accordingly, Mr. Marrack Goulding, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, visited Cambodia from 4 to 6 May 1995. The Secretary-General was pleased to inform all Member States that his Special Envoy's mission resulted in agreements not only on the maintenance of the office in Cambodia of the United Nations Centre for Human Rights but also on various steps to be taken to enhance the cooperation between the Government of Cambodia and the Centre for Human Rights (see also paras. 18, 19, 21 and 23 below).

11. One of those steps was for the Centre to have a more proactive approach in soliciting comments by the Government on the reports on its activities in Cambodia prepared for submission to the Commission on Human Rights and to the General Assembly and to establish a procedure for enhanced communication in that regard. In the past, although the draft report had been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs one month before the submission for publication, no comments were received. In 1995, three inter-ministerial meetings were held to improve communications between the Government and the Centre on the issue of reports, in July, August and October. They included concerned officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other ministries, and representatives of the Cambodia office of the Centre. During that process, the Centre informed the Government that the Special Representative had proposed that his draft report be also dealt with in the context of the new procedure for enhanced communication. The Government subsequently provided a list of suggestions for revision and comments on the draft report of the Special Representative, which were immediately submitted to him.

12. Several ministries communicated their comments to the Centre on the relevant excerpts of the report which had been brought to their attention as agreed with the Government. The Ministry of Information had made several proposals for revisions, which have been taken into consideration by the Centre. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour and Veteran Affairs also made suggestions

for revision. The Chairman of the National Assembly indicated that he wished to obtain more information on the activities of the Centre and a meeting was organized between representatives of the Centre and one of his advisers.

13. On 2 October 1995, the Minister for Foreign Affairs in his statement to the General Assembly mentioned that the Government of Cambodia appreciated the work of the Special Representative; that through cooperation and regular consultations with him and the Centre for Human Rights steps were being taken to improve the situation of human rights in the country; and that Cambodia continued to support the presence and work of the Centre, which was bringing precious contributions and recommendations to the improvement of the overall situation in Cambodia.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

14. The Centre for Human Rights worked in close cooperation during the period under consideration with the ministries concerned, provincial authorities, the National Assembly, the judiciary, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, bilateral development agencies, the diplomatic corps, Cambodian human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights defenders, the press, the monks, the school leaders and the general public at large.

15. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia and the Director of the Cambodia office of the Centre for Human Rights were invited for an audience with His Majesty Preah Bat Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk Varman, King of Cambodia, on 27 January 1995, at which the Director presented to the King the technical cooperation mandate, activities and programmes of the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia. In March 1995, the offices of the Centre for Human Rights and of the World Health Organization (WHO) in Cambodia were consulted on the organization of an audience with the King to discuss "Health and AIDS". At the audience, on 17 March 1995, the representative of the Cambodia office summarized for the King the recommendations on the topic made by the Special Representative in his last report to the Commission on Human Rights.

A. Assistance under the Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia

16. Most of the activities to be implemented by the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia are to be financed from voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia. Contributions received as at 30 June 1995 are shown in annex I to the present report.

17. By its resolution 1993/6, the Commission on Human Rights strongly urged Governments and interested organizations to consider contributing to the Trust Fund. That appeal was repeated by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1994/61 of 4 March 1994 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/154. In its resolution 49/199 of 23 December 1994, paragraph 19, the General Assembly noted with appreciation the use by the Secretary-General of the Trust Fund to finance the programme of activities in Cambodia of the Centre for Human

Rights (see A/49/635/Add.1, paras. 4-9) and the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1995/55 of 3 March 1995, paragraph 23, invited Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and individuals to consider contributing to the Trust Fund.

18. A first appeal to finance the programme of activities of the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia was launched by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, Mr. Ibrahima Fall, in November 1993, shortly after the establishment of the Centre's office in Phnom Penh. On 28 June 1995, the Secretary-General launched a new appeal to all Member States, in which he mentioned that the contributions made by a number of States in 1993 and 1994 had been used for the implementation of activities such as judicial assistance, human rights training for police and prison officials and military personnel, advisory services on prison reform, financial support to local NGOs, assistance in the drafting of legislation, information activities and assistance to the Cambodian Government in meeting its reporting obligations under international human rights treaties.

19. The Secretary-General indicated that additional resources were needed to enable the Centre to continue to implement its programme in Cambodia, as requested by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, and to enhance its technical assistance activities, as desired by the Government of Cambodia. The Secretary-General therefore invited all Member States to favourably consider making voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund. In the view of the Secretary-General, positive reaction from the Governments to that appeal would be an important contribution to the consolidation of the peace and democratization process in Cambodia.

20. At the time of the preparation of the present report, as a follow-up to the letter of the Secretary-General, a contribution of US$ 500,000 had been received from Australia and a pledge of £200,000 had been made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. As with all other United Nations trust funds, 13 per cent of programme support costs are applied to all contributions received and 15 per cent is kept for operating cash reserve.

21. Details of the expenses under the Trust Fund can be found in annex II concerning assistance to the Government (sect. A) and assistance to Cambodian NGOs (sect. B). Activities funded under the Trust Fund included 32 grants to Cambodian NGOs for the implementation of human rights activities; the establishment of three provincial offices to implement the Centre's programme in the Cambodian provinces; the implementation of a Judicial Mentors Programme to assist five Cambodian courts; the provision of advisory services on prison reform and the organization of a seminar on the same topic; a grant to the Permanent Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Committee and its subcommittees on reporting obligations; and a study trip for Cambodian officials to Thailand to study AIDS prevention strategies.

22. Through the Trust Fund, the Centre for Human Rights provided direct financial assistance to Cambodian human rights NGOs. In 1994, the Centre funded 32 projects at a cost of $442,225. A detailed procedure for the assignment of grants and criteria for narrative and financial reporting to the Centre on the use of the funds received has been elaborated and applied. Appropriate

briefings on the issue have been provided to the NGOs that are beneficiaries of grants. The Centre has started receiving interim reports on the activities implemented through the grants and established a Trust Fund Management Team which has prepared a database and monitors the use of grants. Technical and financial support provided by the Centre to local NGOs is contributing to improving the capacity of Cambodian human rights NGOs to perform their activities, including monitoring the situation of human rights in the country, providing human rights education to various segments of Cambodian society, assisting vulnerable groups such as women, children and minorities as well as to cooperating with the Government in gathering relevant information on the implementation of the Constitution, the United Nations human rights conventions and the human rights laws and in providing government officials with relevant training in the field of human rights.

B. Assistance under the regular budget

23. In addition to financing the salaries of the staff and the operational expenses of the Cambodia office of the Centre, the United Nations regular budget provided some funds to place, at the request of the Cambodian Government, for six months a consultant at the Ministry of Interior to advise on immigration and nationality matters ($24,000) and to provide a consultant to strengthen Cambodian NGOs working in the area of children's rights ($8,750).

C. Activities implemented in the period from December 1994 to July 1995

24. The activities implemented in Cambodia by the Centre for Human Rights in the period from October 1993 to January 1994 are mentioned in the addendum to the Special Representative's first report to the Commission on Human Rights; 3/ from February to July 1994, in the addendum to the Special Representative's 1994 report to the General Assembly; 4/ and from July to November 1994, in the Special Representative's report to the Commission at its fifty-first session. 5/ The activities implemented from December 1994 to July 1995 are described below. They are grouped according to the components of the programme of advisory services and technical assistance of the Centre for Human Rights.

1. Assistance in legislative reform

25. Through its office in Cambodia the Centre for Human Rights has carried out the following activities for the creation, strengthening and support of national institutions and a legal framework consistent with international human rights norms and for securing the promotion and protection of human rights.

26. Assistance has been provided to the National Assembly in general and to its various commissions, including the Commission on Human Rights and the Reception of Complaints and to the Government, including various ministries, in the drafting and implementation of the laws listed hereunder, including by the provision of comments. Technical assistance has been provided to the judiciary through the Judicial Mentors Programme and the Provincial Officers Network

Programme. Assistance has also been provided to the civil society, including non-governmental organizations and media organizations and groups through assistance in active participation in the drafting and implementation of laws.

27. Supreme Council of Magistracy. The Law on the Establishment and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy was adopted by the National Assembly between 20 and 22 December 1994. The law provides for the appointment and transfer of and disciplinary action against judges and prosecutors. Before the passage of the law, an earlier draft had been returned by the National Assembly to the Government with questions related to its compatibility with the Constitution and for the insertion of provisions to better protect the independence of the judiciary, with the advice that an appropriate draft law should be prepared in consultation with the concerned members of the National Assembly.

28. The Centre communicated its recommendations, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Government on the human rights aspects of the draft law, including several suggestions for amendments to the procedure for the appointment of judges, the grounds for their removal, types of disciplinary action that might be taken and provisions to guarantee the independence of the judiciary. No reply was received from the Government. The Government returned the draft in its original form to the National Assembly. At the request of several members of the Assembly, the Centre prepared detailed comments on the draft law with suggestions for amendments. In addition, several meetings were held with members of the National Assembly and officials of the Ministry of Justice. The law, as it was adopted, does not include any provisions that were recommended for inclusion.

29. At the time of preparation of the present report, the first meeting of the Supreme Council of Magistracy had not yet been convened.

30. Immigration. The Immigration Law was adopted by the National Assembly between 22 and 26 August 1994. The activities carried out by the centre to assist the Government in drafting this law are described in the Special Representative's report to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session. 6/ The law was also the subject of extensive representations between the Governments of Cambodia and Viet Nam. At the request of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Sadako Ogata, the Secretary-General intervened in order to seek assurances that the law would be implemented in a manner consistent with the international conventions to which Cambodia is a party. The Prime Ministers and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cambodia have assured the Secretary-General that no unilateral action would be taken and that collective or mass expulsions of ethnic Vietnamese from Cambodia would not occur. After the adoption of the law, the Centre also prepared a review of the text with suggested amendments which was shared with the Government by the Special Representative, who made his recommendations known to the Government. The Ministry of Interior then requested assistance from the Centre in drafting subordinate legislation and advice in implementation consistent with international human rights norms. The Centre accordingly assigned a consultant specializing in immigration law to work with the Ministry; this collaboration began in May 1995. At the time of preparation of the present report, the consultant is continuing to assist the Ministry of Interior and is receiving

very good cooperation. Training programmes relating to minorities, immigration and related matters are being planned for the relevant officials of the Ministry of Interior.

31. The Centre continues to assist in the implementation of the Immigration Law and the policies and practices relating to ethnic minorities, particularly as they relate to ethnic Vietnamese, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and NGOs, and, where necessary, has communicated recommendations to the Government.

32. As recommended by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, the Centre has also worked in close liaison with the Ministry of Interior on the issue of the internally displaced ethnic Vietnamese at Chrey Thom, along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border. As explained in previous reports, 7/ the Special Representative visited Chrey Thom twice and made several oral and written recommendations to encourage the Government to solve the problem. The Centre has been informed about the actions taken by the Government. The Co-Ministers of Interior visited Chrey Thom. Cambodia and Viet Nam issued a joint communiqué in January 1995 following the first visit to Hanoi by the Cambodian First Prime Minister. Problems discussed included the status in Cambodia of persons of Vietnamese origin and of Cambodian refugees in Viet Nam, border issues and mutual cooperation. The communiqué called for the orderly resolution of the Chrey Thom case-load. The two Governments set up a bilateral working group to discuss and settle those issues which met in March and July 1995. On 13 July 1995, 90 persons (13 families) from the some 2,500 stranded in Chrey Thom since early 1993 were allowed by the Royal Government to return to their former place of residence in Cambodia as they could show documents showing long-term residence in Cambodia prior to 1970. The Department of Immigration is identifying other families that are entitled to return to Cambodia.

33. Press. The Press Law was debated by the National Assembly between 26 June and 18 July 1995. The law, as adopted on 18 July 1995, contains many positive elements which had earlier been commented upon favourably by the Centre. such as prohibition of pre-publication censorship, confidentiality of sources, freedom of information, privileges for publication of public records and other materials, establishment of more than one press association, a code of ethics for the press and the prohibition of incitement to violence.

34. His Majesty King Sihanouk had several times in the past expressed his view that the criminal sanctions against journalists in the draft law should be deleted. This view had been supported by the Chairman of the National Assembly, Mr. Chea Sim. The First Prime Minister had also publicly called for the amendment of the draft and supported the position of the King. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General also wrote to the Government several times during the last year and a half expressing his concerns about the draft press law (see A/50/681, paras. 44-47, 77-78 and annex II, HR REC. 24/94 and 7/95). The Minister of Information and members of the National Assembly had been receiving delegations and had listened to their representations, which included recommendations made by the Special Representative. As a result, jail terms had been withdrawn from many provisions of the draft law. Numerous appeals had been made by international human rights and press organizations

urging the National Assembly and the Government to make the press law less restrictive.

35. The Centre assisted in the drafting and review of the draft and gave its comments from early 1994 to the time of adoption of the law. It worked very closely and recommended changes to the draft law with the Government, members of the National Assembly, the Cambodian and foreign press, NGOs and the diplomatic community. A description of the main human rights concerns raised by the Press Law as adopted by the National Assembly is contained in the report of the Special Representative (ibid., paras. 44-47).

36. The Centre has also continued its activities to assist in the implementation of former laws relating to the press, including the Transitional Provisions relating to the Judiciary and Criminal Law and Procedure Applicable in Cambodia during the Transitional Period, which continues to be in force. It has done so in connection with several cases involving restrictions on freedom of expression and - consistent with its mandate to assist the Government in the implementation legislation for the protection and promotion of human rights - has communicated its recommendation to and advised the Government about many of these cases (ibid., paras. 44-47 and 77-78).

37. Women. The Cambodian Women's Code was submitted by the State Secretariat for Women's Affairs to the Council of Ministers in June 1995. The Women's Code is a comprehensive compilation of the basic guarantees relating to the protection of women's rights in the areas of non-discrimination, labour, criminal law and procedure and family law. The Code is based on the Cambodian Constitution, Cambodian laws including the State of Cambodia (SOC) family law, labour law, the criminal procedure code, the Supreme National Council Transitional Provisions, recent advances in the area of women's rights legislation in other countries, particularly neighbouring ones, and international conventions relating to human rights and labour, to which Cambodia is a party.

38. The Centre had assisted the State Secretariat, at its request, in reviewing and redrafting an earlier draft which had been prepared by a consultant from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) in early 1994. The process of review took almost one year. Weekly meetings were held regularly with an inter-ministerial committee set up specially for the purpose. Several local non-governmental organizations attended the meetings. Copies of the draft were given to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women in New York for comments and observations. Discussions were held with interested non-governmental organizations in order to make known the provisions of the draft law.

39. The Centre will continue to assist the State Secretariat in the legislative process successively through the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly. The Centre has also assisted the State Secretariat with comments on other laws relating to women, such as the draft law on kidnapping and prostitution. The State Secretariat has also submitted to the Council of Ministers a draft law on trafficking in and prostitution of children, which had been prepared in 1994 by local NGOs and the State Secretariat, with the assistance of the Centre.

40. Prisons. Several meetings were held with concerned officials at the Ministry of Interior, including officials in charge of prisons, on legislation on the rules and regulations governing prisons. At present there are no detailed rules relating to the administration and management of prisons and the rights of prisoners. With the technical assistance of the Centre, a set of draft prison rules was revised in order to prepare prison rules and regulations which are in conformity with Cambodia's international human rights obligations and consistent with the prevailing problems facing prisons and prisoners in Cambodia. A first draft has been reviewed, initially by the Ministry of Interior and is now under discussion with the concerned officials.

41. At the request of the Ministry of Interior, the Centre has also assisted in the preparation of a law on prisons. This draft is currently under discussion in the Ministry. The law will enable the adoption of prison regulations by the Ministry of Interior. Consultations with concerned parties, including NGOs, have been planned as follow-up measures.

42. The Centre continues to work closely with the Ministry of Interior on the issue of prisons. A draft medical protocol for prison visits is currently being reviewed by the Ministry. After its approval, the provisions of the protocol should be made known to the non-governmental organizations and laid down as guidelines for prison visits.

43. At the request of the Ministry of Interior, the Centre has also approved the funding from its regular budget for a consultant to explore the feasibility of implementing non-custodial options in Cambodia, as a way to reduce overcrowding in prisons. The Centre also assists in emergency situations such as water scarcity, including by recommendations to interested donors for providing assistance. Through its provincial officers, it has carried out a mapping of the inmates in Siem Reap prison, supplemented food rations for prisoners in Kampong Cham prison through an agreement with the local World Food Programme (WFP) office and funded vocational training for female prisoners in Kampong Cham prison. The Centre was also consulted on prisons by several bilateral donors, including AUSAID (Australia). The Centre is currently planning a country-wide training programme for prison officials in the new prison regulations and the law when they are adopted, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior. The Centre also continues to visit prisons to assist in the implementation of international human rights norms relating to prisons.

44. Trafficking and prostitution of human beings. Cambodia is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the provisions of which have been given State protection under article 48 of the Constitution. Trafficking in and sale of children and the exploitation by prostitution of children have been on the increase in Cambodia according to non-governmental organizations and other concerned persons. The NGOs requested the assistance of the Centre in preparing suggestions for criminalizing the sexual exploitation and abuse of children and the trafficking, abduction and sale of children, for submission to the Government and the National Assembly. Under the existing penal code, there are no specific provisions on the basis of which prosecutions can be launched for any of these offences relating to children. The Centre therefore assisted in the preparation of a draft law on the abolition of trafficking in and prostitution of children. The draft was also reviewed and supported by UNICEF

and was presented by the State Secretariat for Women's Affairs to the Council of Ministers. It has also been brought by the NGOs to the attention of the Ministry of Justice in order to assist in the drafting of the new penal code. In cooperation with the NGOs, the Centre has also been monitoring the sale, forced prostitution and trafficking of children (see also A/50/681, paras. 53-57 and 82 (g)).

45. The Centre has also provided comments on another law relating to kidnapping and trafficking and exploitation of human persons that is currently pending before the National Assembly.

46. Nationality. A draft nationality law has been pending before the Council of Ministers since late 1994. At the request of the Ministry of Interior, the Centre has provided detailed comments on and suggestions for revisions to the draft. The lack of a nationality law has given rise to concerns both within and outside Cambodia about the possibility of abuse in the implementation of the Immigration Law, which cannot be fully implemented in the absence of a definition of "Cambodian citizen". Several meetings have been held with concerned officials of the Ministry of Interior and with concerned Cambodian NGOs on the need to adopt, as soon as possible, a nationality law consistent with the Constitution and relevant United Nations conventions ratified by Cambodia.

47. Associations. The need for a specific and clear law relating to non-governmental organizations arises from the lack of any legal provisions on the registration, validity, rights and obligations of associations. The existing rules include a decision by the Supreme National Council during the transitional period and several recent orders by the Ministry of Interior which have allegedly given rise to abuse of power by provincial officials, a confusion about the rights and obligations of associations and an atmosphere of fear among NGOs. At the request of a group of local and international NGOs and with the support of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Centre provided suggestions for a model law on associations.

48. The Centre also continues to work with local authorities to assist in the exercise of the right to freedom of association of these non-governmental organizations in the framework of the Constitution and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

49. The legal profession. The Law on the Bar Association was adopted by the National Assembly between 16 May and 15 June 1995. It provides for the establishment of the legal profession and the Bar Association and the criteria for admission to the Bar, qualifications to practice, disciplinary actions against members of the Bar and a transitional period for the establishment of the first Bar Association. At the invitation of several commissions and members of the National Assembly, the Centre provided comments and suggestions for amendments. The recommendations by the Centre included one concerning the independence of the legal profession and the Defenders (ibid., paras. 32-34, and annex II, HR REC 5/95).

50. Criminal procedure. A draft of the new code of criminal procedure has been shown to the Centre by the Ministry of Justice for its comments. The Centre is

currently considering the draft code and will submit its comments and suggestions to the Ministry in the near future.

51. Electoral issues. At the request of several members of the National Assembly, the Centre analysed the legal provisions relating to the potential removal of members of the National Assembly in the light of existing legislation - the Constitution, the Electoral law, and the UNTAC Electoral Law - and international conventions (ibid., paras. 44-47).

52. Mines. The Government has taken a decision to outlaw the use, import and sale of land-mines in Cambodia. The Centre was requested to assist in the drafting of a law on land-mines to achieve these objectives and has been working with government officials, UNHCR, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and de-mining and humanitarian agencies concerned and relevant non-governmental organizations in the preparation of a draft law. The draft is currently under consideration by the relevant officials (ibid., paras. 59-64).

53. Law on the outlawing of the Khmer Rouge. The Centre has been working to assist in the implementation of the Law on the outlawing of the Khmer Rouge. Information is being gathered on defectors, the amnesty policy, arrests and prosecutions of individuals under the law, and treatment of convicted persons in prisons.

54. Other activities. The Centre has been requested to provide assistance in reviewing the draft labour law, which has been reviewed by the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the draft law on corruption. Owing to lack of adequate resources, these drafts can be considered only at a later stage.

55. In addition, the Centre has also been establishing databases on the implementation of other human rights-related laws with a view to providing the Government with relevant information on human rights norms and laws; this would be particularly useful for the inter-ministerial subcommittees in charge of preparing reports on the implementation of international conventions to which Cambodia has acceded.

56. The Centre also continues to assist non-governmental organizations interested in the legislative reform process, at their request, with advice on the human rights aspects of laws and their implementation in a manner consistent with international human rights norms.

2. Assistance in the development and strengthening of national institutions

57. The Centre has provided financial assistance to the secretariat of the inter-ministerial committee on reporting obligations, chaired by the Minister of Justice and of the subcommittees in charge of preparing the reports of Cambodia to the Committee on Human Rights, the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. UNICEF has also contributed financially to the above secretariat, in particular to assist the subcommittee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. If the Government so requests, such assistance could be extended in 1996 to reporting obligations

under the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, to all of which Cambodia has also acceded.

58. The Centre has facilitated the provision of US$ 10,000 from AUSAID for a research and library facility in the Ministry of Interior. The establishment of this facility, which will be carried out by a Cambodian non-governmental organization, VIGILANCE, will enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Interior, which has responsibility for drafting and implementing key human rights-related legislation.

59. Advice and assistance continues to be provided to the Cambodian Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints of the National Assembly by the Centre in its day-to-day functioning. The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, in paragraph 8 (b) of its resolution 1994/61 has identified financial assistance for the National Assembly Human Rights Commission as a priority area. The First Prime Minister has on several occasions acknowledged the important role of the Commission and the need for financial assistance to expand its activities to the provinces. In order to increase the capacity of the National Assembly Human Rights Commission to monitor the human rights situation, a grant has been given under the Trust Fund to an NGO to assist the Commission (see annex II B) and act as a liaison between the Commission and competent local and international NGOs. Funding has also been provided to another non-governmental organization for parliamentary support, including educational and information activities (ibid.). Upon the invitation of the Commission, the Centre participated as an observer in a fact-finding mission to Siem Reap Province in December 1994. The Centre has advised several donor agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to secure funding for the proper functioning of the Commission and has also requested the contribution of financial assistance to the Commission from several bilateral development assistance agencies.

60. The Centre is also working with UNDP to secure funding for several national institutions and increasing their capacity in areas such as forensic facilities, rehabilitation of courts and assistance to the National Assembly. Upon a recommendation by the Centre, financial assistance has been provided by the Australian Embassy in Cambodia for the rehabilitation of the court in Siem Reap Province. The Centre is also soliciting from other donors funding for the rehabilitation of existing Cambodian prisons, which are in disrepair and decay (see also A/50/681, paras. 39-43).

61. Several briefings have also been given upon request by bilateral agencies, including donors such as SIDA, CIDA, AIDAB, USAID, Asia Foundation, as well as the United States General Accounting Office, the United States State Department and members of the diplomatic corps. Those meetings had as their purpose to assess human rights technical assistance needs and suggestions for funding and other activities in the area of assistance to national institutions, including legal structures and capacity-building.

3. Administration of justice

62. Judicial Mentors Programme. The Centre has started implementing the Judicial Mentors Programme, which had been devised in close consultation with the Ministry of Justice, and enjoys the Ministry's full support. Under this project, which began in June 1995, five consultants are being placed in provincial Courts and coordinated from Phnom Penh by a Coordinator. Initially, five provinces will be covered for a period of six months, extension being contingent upon further funding and an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Programme as formulated and implemented. The consultants will primarily assist the courts in implementing legislation in conformity with United Nations human rights conventions to which Cambodia has acceded. Two judicial mentors started working at the provincial tribunals of Siem Reap and Kampong Speu. The Judicial Mentors Programme is being coordinated with another project for judicial training being implemented by the International Human Rights Law Group.

63. Documentation. In the absence of copies of the laws in force, the judges and other officials are finding it difficult to perform their duties. The Centre has therefore compiled a set of all Cambodian laws currently in force in the area of administration of justice. These compilations, in Khmer and English, have been given by the Centre's provincial officers to provincial officials, judges and prosecutors in Battambang, Siem Reap and Kampong Cham. More copies will be printed for circulation to other provinces.

64. At the completion of a 12-month research and training programme in Cambodian prisons, a comprehensive report titled "The state of Cambodian prisons" was completed and issued in January 1995.

65. Legal training. The Centre for Human Rights has carried out a number of activities aimed at assisting Cambodia in establishing a system for the administration of justice consistent with international human rights norms. Training sessions were conducted for judges, prosecutors, prison officials and gendarmes. 8/

66. A seminar on prison reform attended by deputy governors, prison directors, police commissioners and judicial officials, together with several international experts, discussed the findings of the Centre for Human Rights report on "The state of Cambodian prisons" and issues related to prison reform in Cambodia. Following the seminar, the Department of Prisons of the Ministry of Interior requested the Centre to assist in the preparation of a draft prison law and worked collaboratively on a set of draft prison rules (see paras. 40-43 above).

67. In February, the Ministry of Defence and the Centre arranged a series of human rights training workshops for members of the military, the Military Assistance Programme. Participants consisted of 40 high-ranking military officers learning basic teaching techniques/skills in order to teach other military officers and their subordinates on the application of international human rights law and international humanitarian law and rule of law in the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. The first of these workshops was held at the Ministry of Defence in Phnom Penh, in February. Also arranged with the Ministry of Defence is a series of human rights training sessions which provide an introduction to human rights at the Senior Military Officers School in Phnom

Penh for approximately 180 military officers. The first one of these series was held in February. In March, May and June three other training seminars were held: in the Fifth Military Region in Battambang Province; the Fourth Military Region in Siem Reap Province and the Second Military Region in Kampong Cham Province, with the assistance of the Centre's Provincial Offices.

68. A human rights workshop was conducted at the Gendarmerie School in Phnom Penh in February, examining human rights norms for policing.

69. A human rights training workshop was held for the staff of the newly developed Youth Rehabilitation Centre, concentrating on ICRC and the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

70. Future scheduled workshops include human rights training for lawyers being trained by the Ministry of Justice and judicial human rights training for trainee judges, also at the Ministry of Justice. Another scheduled workshop is in collaboration with the Naval Justice School of the United States, on armed forces on disciplined military operations and human rights for officers of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.

71. A human rights training workshop was conducted in April 1995 in Siem Reap for commune leaders in April 1995 with the assistance of the Centre's provincial office. A seminar was held in May on the Constitution of Cambodia for the staff of the provincial court and a lecture was given on human rights for the medical profession, for the doctors of the Provincial Hospital.

72. Two human rights training workshops for the Military Police were conducted in Kampong Cham in April with the assistance of the Centre's provincial office. Human rights training workshops were also conducted for 30 commune leaders, deputy commune leaders and commune militia chiefs and for 27 chiefs, deputy chiefs and police officers. Both workshops were held in Cheung Prey district. In June, a human rights training workshop was conducted for the chiefs of commune and the chiefs of commune militia in Bateay District.

73. In Battambang, with the assistance of the Centre's provincial office, a lecture was given for 40 police officers on making an arrest while applying domestic and international human rights law. A lecture was given to 25 guards at Battambang prison on the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. In cooperation with the NGO Khmer Institute for Democracy, lectures were given on the topic "What are human rights?" and the Convention on the Rights of the Child to local authorities, police and teachers.

74. On 14 and 15 December 1994, a seminar on human rights, law and democracy was held for the senior staff members of the Ministry of Interior, particularly the Department of Legislation; it was funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). On 15 and 16 February 1995, a seminar was organized by the office for senior officers of the Ministry of Interior on "Law drafting and human rights". The Centre conducted two consultations on law drafting and the principles behind a draft law on associations for officials of the Ministry of Interior on 2 and 3 August 1995.

75. On 24 and 29 March, 17 May and 11 July 1995, lectures were given on "Rule of law" at the office of the Khmer Institute for Democracy (KID) for senior law students of the Phnom Penh faculty.

76. On 5 May 1995, the Centre participated in the training of journalists with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as part of the Joint Initiative for Training in Ethics and Defamation (JITED) at the Ministry of Information. Two lectures were given by staff members on Cambodian law and freedom of the press and international and comparative law relating to freedom of the press. The Centre also participated in a regional conference for the Asia and the Pacific on Media and Government relations, hosted by the Khmer Journalists Association (KJA) and sponsored by the International Federation of Journalists and UNESCO from 24 to 27 June 1995. A Centre staff member was also on one of the panels.

77. On 15 May and 9 June, briefings were given on human rights and Cambodian judiciary at an orientation programme for the International Human Rights Law Group consultants for the judiciary.

78. On 25 May, a briefing was given for the defenders of CHARTO on the Cambodian legal system.

79. Other activities. The Centre has also attended preparatory meetings for the Third International Conference on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, particularly relating to the legal and institutional structure needed for a market economy at the request of the Cambodian Development Council. The Centre has provided advice on relevant issues, such as labour law and the judiciary, which are essential components of the legal and institutional structures needed for a market economy.

80. On 7 July, the Cambodia office received a delegation of Japanese representatives from the United Nations Centre for Regional Development, the School of Law of Nagoya University and the Japan Jurists League. The discussion concerned the support the Office has given and will continue to give to the effort of the United Nations Centre for Regional Development and the Law School to provide short-term and special training courses to Cambodians in the field of law. Suggestions were made during the meeting that such training programmes should include a curriculum for international human rights norms, in particular the international covenants and conventions to which Cambodia has acceded, and that emphasis also be put on the training of police and judges. Support for the programmes was considered important since, in the long run, such efforts could serve as a catalyst for a broader development and cooperation between Cambodia and Japan in the field of legal and human rights education.

4. Treaty reporting and international obligations

81. Since May 1994, Cambodia has started to prepare reports under the various United Nations human rights conventions to which it has acceded. An inter-ministerial committee, a permanent secretariat and two subcommittees have been created to report on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. 9/

Technical and financial assistance have been provided to the Government by the Centre and UNICEF (see paras. 57-61 above).

82. On 26 January 1995, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia met with the members of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The meeting was chaired by the Minister of Justice, who is also chairing the Committee. The Special Representative commended the progress made so far and encouraged the Government to submit the first two reports as soon as possible and to start reporting on the other conventions (see also A/50/681, paras. 58 and 83).

83. The Inter-Ministerial Committee discussed the draft report written by the subcommittee on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights from March 1995 to June 1995. The reporting and review process was delayed for various reasons, such as the lack of experience in drafting such reports for the first time, the difficulty in collecting relevant and reliable information and documentation and the lack of availability of senior government officials at the Inter-Ministerial Committee's level. The draft is now awaiting the final approval of the Council of Ministers before submission to the Human Rights Committee.

84. Concerning the report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Centre has provided the subcommittee on that convention with advisory assistance as well as some documents and relevant information. Since March 1995, a human rights reporting officer has been provided to the Centre by UNV for one year, to continue to assist the subcommittee, which has also been helped in its work by the NGO Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, specifically created to help the Government as well as to write an NGO report. The subcommittee finished drafting the report at the beginning of April, and the draft is awaiting revision by the Inter-Ministerial Committee. The final version was expected to be available in mid-September 1995.

85. In April, the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Reporting established a new subcommittee to draft the report of Cambodia on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. At its forty-sixth session, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination decided to examine the implementation of the Convention in Cambodia at its forty-seventh session on 11 August. On 20 April, the Director of the Centre attended the first meeting of this subcommittee in order to briefly present the Convention and the expectation of the Committee. The Subcommittee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination decided to meet twice a week. It had difficulties in gathering relevant information and data. The Centre is providing it with advisory assistance, through the UNV reporting officer, and with documents and relevant information. As the Subcommittee has not finished drafting the report, the Government requested the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to postpone its examination of Cambodia until its next session, in the beginning of 1996, to which the Committee agreed. The report of Cambodia is therefore due by 31 December 1995.

5. Education for human-rights and teacher training

86. In collaboration with the Cambodian Institute of Human Rights, the Centre has continued to support the development of human rights curricula for years 1 to 11 of the Cambodian school system. The Centre had 5,000 copies of the ABC Human Rights book printed in Khmer to be used by teachers at the primary-school level. The Centre has delivered several lectures at the Institute on the Constitution and United Nations international conventions to representatives of Cambodian NGOs, jurists, law students, schoolteachers and monks as well as to participants in workshops and training sessions on the topic "Human rights teaching methodology in primary and secondary schools".

87. In April 1995, a lecture on "What are human rights?" was given for 60 high-school and primary-schoolteachers during a seminar held by the Khmer Institute for Democracy (KID).

88. Moreover, UNESCO, with some support from the Centre, is developing a curriculum on social studies at the secondary level which will include human rights aspects.

89. Over the past seven months, the Centre has developed and structured human rights curricula for use by NGOs and the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces. Examples of such curricula include: human rights training by non-governmental organizations; combined human rights/non-governmental organizations police training programme; investigation and monitoring guidelines for non-governmental organizations; definitions of human rights violations; and the Military Assistance Programme.

90. A curriculum has been developed for the judicial human rights training workshop to be conducted by representatives of the Centre at the Ministry of Justice.

91. Activities of the Centre in education of Buddhist monks has included: (a) upon an invitation of the Cambodian Institute of Human Rights, lectures to the teachers of monks at the Ministry of Religious Affairs; and (b) lectures in several pagodas for the monks on the relationship between Buddhist precepts and human rights, within the framework of the programme on teaching skills and training for Buddhist elementary teachers throughout Cambodia, organized by the Institute in April and May 1995. Additionally, during July and August 1995, a curriculum for non-governmental organizations on human rights training of monks was developed.

92. In Siem Reap Province, a human rights poster contest was held in May 1995 with the cooperation of the provincial governor, the State Secretariat for Women's Affairs, the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights and Reception of Complaints of the National Assembly, provincial officers of human rights and children's rights non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Education and the provincial office of the Centre. Copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Khmer were distributed to each of the 61 participating schools and commented upon by the teachers to help the students select their topics. The quality of the drawings was found to be excellent by the jury. The top 100 entries were put on display. The four senior winners

went to Phnom Penh and met government officials, visited the National Assembly, and met with human rights organizations and the Director of the Cambodia office. The Canada Fund and provincial branches of human rights and children's rights non-governmental organizations provided the funds to hold the contest.

6. Support to non-governmental organizations and civil society

93. There are more than 30 Cambodian human rights non-governmental organizations. About 10 of them have developed experience in the field of protection, monitoring and education in human rights.

94. Several dealing with more specialized issues, such as women's rights, children's rights, minorities' rights or the rights of the accused. Some have also integrated development and social issues into their activities. 10/ Groups of non-governmental organizations have been created to increase cooperation and mutual assistance, such as: Ponleu Khmer, a federation which focuses on lobbying on social and political issues; the Human Rights Task Force on Cambodia, a coalition of international and local non-governmental organizations that provides training and advisory services to local NGOs; the Cambodian Human Rights Coordination Committee which regroups 15 local organizations which diffuse information on NGOs activities; and the Human Rights Action Committee, a group of eight organizations that monitors urgent human rights violations and has branches in several provinces.

95. Human Rights Day, 10 December, is an official holiday in Cambodia. A group of 30 human rights non-governmental organizations and ministries organized a celebration of the Day at the Olympic Stadium for thousands of participants, including monks, nuns, schoolchildren, as well as members of the governmental and the diplomatic corps. The Centre contributed to the funding of the event, and the Director of the Cambodia office addressed the celebration.

96. Upon the invitation of KID, on 6 June 1995, the Director of the office also addressed the Conference to celebrate the International Year of Tolerance organized by KID, at which a letter of support from His Majesty the King was read and speeches were also delivered by the Second Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Culture, the Director of the UNESCO office and the representative of UNHCR.

97. Despite real progress, non-governmental organizations still need further training and technical assistance to increase their competence and their ability to carry out both protection and promotional activities effectively. They are still fragile, especially at the provincial level. Those of them working on human rights protection still need to be further strengthened and protected.

98. Local non-governmental organizations have consistently expressed their appreciation for the support provided to their activities by the Centre in a phase of consolidation of democracy in Cambodia. The Centre has been able to provide them with daily advisory and consultative services, training and education in human rights. Meetings with human rights non-governmental organizations are taking place on a regular basis to discuss various human rights issues, to exchange information and to find the appropriate way to deal

with certain cases. 11/ This form of assistance to NGOs is also being provided in Battambang, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap through the Centre provincial offices. Specific training activities for NGOs have included the follcwing:

- In December 1994, a human rights workshop was conducted for the Cambodian Defenders Project on training new Defenders in international human rights law;

- In January 1995, a workshop was held for the Vietnamese Association and Ligue cambodgienne pour la promotion et la défense des droits de l'homme (LICADHO) on how to conduct interviews and draft reports. A lecture was given to human rights trainers of Outreach, upgrading their training techniques;

- In March 1995, a workshop for Vigilance was held on upgrading its abilities in conducting monitoring and investigation;

- The Combined Human Rights Non-governmental Organizations Police Training Programme workshop was conducted in Phnom Penh; the workshop aimed at training Cambodian non-governmental organizations, including ADHOC, LICADHO, Vigilance and Outreach, in teaching a common, core human rights course for police throughout Cambodia;

- Lectures were organized by KID and given by the Centre on the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment for the NGO Victim Contribution Assistance Organization; and on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, for the Children's Development Association in Cambodia;

- In May 1995, a workshop was conducted for human rights trainers of CHARTO with the technical assistance of the Centre on upgrading their training techniques, and a round-table discussion was held for Cambodian human rights non-governmental organizations at the European Union office, reviewing NGOs' training methodology and coordination;

- In June 1995, a squatters' rights workshop was held for the Urban Sector Group, training its members to teach squatters about their rights. A workshop on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was conducted by the Centre for Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Association (KKKHRA). A lecture was given on children's rights to LICADHO and the Cambodian Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights;

- In Siem Reap, the provincial liaison and support officer assisted LICADHO in a human rights training session for the police. On 26 June, the Centre's provincial office commemorated with human rights non-governmental organizations the signing of the Charter of the United Nations and its significance for promoting and protecting human rights;

- On 26 June, the Cambodia office commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter of the United Nations and its significance for promoting and protecting human rights by inviting all Cambodian

human rights non-governmental organizations to the Cambodia office and discussing those Articles of the Charter relevant to human rights;

- In July, three months after ADHOC, LICADHO, Vigilance and Outreach were trained in applying the common-core human rights curriculum for police training, an assessment workshop was held to review the teaching techniques when applying this curriculum.

99. The Centre has also provided assistance to several non-governmental organizations working on children's issues. It has regularly attended the monthly meetings of the Child Welfare Group, composed of more than 40 competent organizations. The Centre has assisted the NGO Committee on the Convention of the Rights of the Child, composed of nine organizations elected by the non-governmental community. It assists the governmental subcommittee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child in its work of drafting the report of Cambodia (see paras. 84-88). It also drafts its own report to be sent to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child and promotes and monitors the Convention in Cambodia.

100. The Centre has also provided technical support to the work of ECPAT, dealing with the issue of trafficking in and prostitution of children. With the collaboration of a consultant from ILO the Centre has also invited a Thai non-governmental organization, the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights, which deals with child prostitution, to come to Phnom Penh to meet the local non-governmental organizations dealing with trafficking in children. The members of the Centre for the Protection of Children's Rights explained their work and initiated contacts with Cambodian organizations.

7. Human rights and the media

101. In May 1995, as part of the Joint Initiative for Training in Ethics and Defamation (JITED), a seminar for Cambodian journalists on the professional understanding of defamation and of international human rights norms related to freedom of expression (rights and responsibilities) was organized by UNESCO and the Centre at the Cambodian Communication Institute at the Ministry of Information. The Minister delivered the opening speech. Two lectures were given by staff of the Centre on Cambodian law, and international and comparative law relating to freedom of the press.

8. Information and documentation

102. The Centre has continued to provide a variety of human rights materials in Khmer, French and English to ministries, embassies, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, institutions and journalists.

103. The following materials are the most common disseminated in Khmer by the Centre: Constitution of Cambodia; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention on the Rights of the Child;

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary; Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; and Code of Conduct of Law Enforcement Officials.

104. These materials are provided upon request or used as part of the curricula for lectures, workshops and seminars. A total of 46 ministries, embassies, United Nations agencies, institutions, non-governmental organizations, journalists and other organizations have received these materials, inter alia: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, State Secretariat for Women's Affairs, Faculty of Law, Cambodian Communication Institute, UNDP, LICADHO, Cambodian Defenders' Association (CADEAS), Khmer Buddhist Society.

105. On Human Rights Day, 10 December 1994, thousands of human rights posters, brochures and stickers were distributed by the Centre to the general public attending the Human Rights Day celebration organized by Cambodian human rights non-governmental organizations.

106. The Centre provides a resource and video room for visitors, who can also view videos produced by UNTAC or other human rights productions. Within the coming months the office is planning to publish a monthly newsletter describing the relevant activities of the Government, the National Assembly, the Cambodian human rights non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and the Centre.

9. Training of government officials

107. The Centre has funded a study trip for 19 Cambodian health officials to Thailand to study AIDS prevention strategies adopted in that country. The project was a joint initiative of several United Nations agencies, including UNDP, WHO, UNICEF and the Centre for Human Rights, and followed various recommendations of the Special Representative for Human Rights in Cambodia towards strengthening the Cambodian response to the AIDS epidemic.

10. Visit of Ms. Graça Machel

108. UNICEF and the Centre for Human Rights, through its Cambodia office, organized the visit to Cambodia, from 3 to 9 June 1995, of Ms. Graça Machel, the Expert appointed by the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on children. During her visit, the Expert met with the First Prime Minister and the two Co-Ministers of Defence, the heads of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and the United Nations resident coordinator, attended the land-mines conference in Phnom Penh and made a field visit to Battambang Province. In Phnom Penh, the Centre organized three meetings with Cambodian non-governmental organizations, one with women's organizations, one with human rights and children's rights organizations, and one with the NGO Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Centre also organized a working session on children in armed conflict with UNHCR and ICRC, as well as a meeting with Ambassadors. Finally, the Centre arranged a meeting with the monk Non Nget in Pagoda Batom.

11. Overview of the Provincial Offices Network

109. In December 1993, as a follow-up to the work of the UNTAC Human Rights Component on human rights education in the provinces, one of the priorities which had been established in the Centre's programme of human rights activities in Cambodia was the strengthening of human rights activities at the local and provincial levels.

110. Implementation of the Provincial Network Programme was begun in February 1995 by the opening of the Siem Reap office, followed by the Kampong Cham office on 22 February 1995 and the Battambang office on 25 April 1995. Each office is run by a UNV Human Rights Officer who is assisted by a local Human Rights Assistant. A UNV Provincial Network Coordinator is based in Phnom Penh. The primary functions of the provincial offices are to provide technical support, training and information services to the provincial authorities, the judiciary, the police, the military, local communities and the local non-governmental organizations, as well as to assess technical assistance needs at the provincial level.

111. At the time of preparation of the present report, many activities had already taken place in each of the above-mentioned provinces, among which the following are noteworthy:

(a) Siem Reap. Meetings with the police, military police and prison authorities; human rights training for the police and gendarmerie (military police) (see also paras. 69-80 above); dissemination of information to the local community; community activities such as a human rights posters contest organized for the primary and secondary school students (see paras. 89-95 above); work with the Siem Reap Tribunal; dissemination of compilations of international instruments and Cambodian laws to the community leaders; visits to the prison;

(b) Kampong Cham. Human rights training for senior police officers and gendarmerie; meetings with judges; meetings with Provincial Civil Administration; reporting on the situation of unaccompanied children; sewing training programme for female detainees; visits to the prison; meetings with the local human rights non-governmental organizations. This provincial office received much support from UNHCR;

(c) Battambang. Meetings with judicial, police and gendarmerie authorities; human rights training for the police; visits to camps of internally displaced persons; human rights training for villagers; training on the rights of the child; meetings with human rights non-governmental organizations; visits to the prison.

112. Additional provincial offices will be opened depending on the availability of funds.

D. Administrative, financial and other matters

113. The budget for 1994-1995 for a continued United Nations human rights presence in Cambodia (see A/C.5/48/78) was approved by the Fifth Committee of

the General Assembly on 22 July 1994 without a vote (see A/48/811/Add.4, paras. 9-11). The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/199 of 23 December 1994, requested the Secretary-General to ensure adequate resources, from within existing United Nations resources, for the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in Cambodia of the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat.

114. Most of the administrative problems identified in the previous report to the General Assembly (see A/49/635/Add.1, paras. 59-71) have been resolved. For instance, an increase of the imprest account (from $100,000 to $275,000 for three months was approved and implemented in June 1995. This has improved the operation of the Cambodia office and programmes, which had increased considerably with the enhanced functioning of the operational presence in the provinces, e.g., the Provincial Offices Network and the Judicial Mentors Network. Both local and international staff of the Cambodia office have been provided with more secure contractual conditions and payment of salaries is being made without delay. All other operational and programme expenses are met promptly.

115. Despite these improvements, a number of structural difficulties remain, owing to the absence of appropriate administrative and financial autonomy of the Centre for Human Rights (a part of the United Nations Secretariat) and, in turn, its Cambodia office. Decision-making power on these issues ultimately lies with Administrative and Financial Services of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). The lack of proper administrative support by the Centre (owing to lack of resources) and UNOG, or, alternatively, appropriate delegation of authority in these matters to the Cambodia office negatively affect the smooth operation of the office and the effective and timely implementation of the Centre's programme in Cambodia.

116. The General Assembly, in its resolution 49/199, paragraph 1, and the Commission on Human Rights, in its resolution 1995/55, paragraph 1, recognized the enhanced functioning of the operational presence of the Centre for Human Rights in Cambodia, and requested the Secretary-General to ensure adequate resources, from within existing United Nations resources.

117. In addition, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights, in the above-mentioned resolutions (paras. 6 and 7 respectively) requested the Special Representative, in collaboration with the office in Cambodia of the Centre, to undertake an evaluation of the extent to which the recommendations made by the Special Representative in his reports, for which no financial implications were provided in the budget for the biennium 1994-1995, were followed up and implemented. In order to implement that request, entailing a review of the extent to which all the recommendations made since 1993 have been followed up or implemented, there is a need for a consultant assisted by a local assistant-cum-interpreter.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CAMBODIA

118. The Vienna Declaration Programme of Action recommended an increased coordination in support of human rights within the United Nations system. 12/ The Centre for Human Rights was to play an important role in coordinating system-wide attention for human rights. The coordination of the United Nations system in the field of human rights and the cooperation received by the Centre are very satisfactory.

119. The representative of the Secretary-General in Cambodia, Mr. Benny Widyono, whose mandate, under Security Council resolution 880 (1993), is to maintain close liaison and dialogue with the Government in accordance with the spirit and principles of the Paris agreements, to monitor the political situation in Cambodia and report on significant developments relating to peace and security, to report on his activities to the Secretary-General through the Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs and to maintain liaison and dialogue with the Resident Coordinator, the head of the Human Rights Centre in Cambodia and other United Nations agencies.

120. The United Nations Resident Coordinator in Cambodia convenes regular meetings of the heads of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes to discuss questions of common interest and improve the cooperation with the Government. The United Nations system in Cambodia includes the Resident Coordinator, the representative of the Secretary-General in Cambodia, FAO, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, UNDP, UNESCO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHCR, UNICEF, UNV, WFP, WHO, as well as the ILO and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) representatives for Cambodia in Bangkok. Regular meetings are also organized for administrative officers in order to exchange information and harmonize questions relating to finance, personnel, administration, etc.

121. The meetings between the heads of agencies included the following topics: disaster preparedness (flood alert, drought), humanitarian aid and relief (food, assistance to displaced persons, etc.), security, HIV/AIDS, gender issues, the rule of law, good governance, joint celebration of United Nations days or years (on signing of the Paris agreements, human rights, the child, children victims of aggression, eradication of poverty, tolerance, women, refugees, peace, health, etc.). The United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Cambodia, including UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV, WHO and the Centre for Human Rights have established a United Nations/HIV/AIDS Technical Working Group to help coordinate and integrate all efforts by these agencies, the Government and other concerned parties to respond to the epidemic through a multi-sectoral, comprehensive and coordinated approach. Initiatives of the Group have included: the cost-sharing venture to finance a multi-sectoral AIDS study tour for concerned Cambodian government officials in Thailand; encouragement to the Ministry of Information to take a more active and creative approach in its efforts to inform the Cambodian public; and improving the coordination between the different United Nations agencies involved in combating the spread of the virus. A resource manual, "Your United Nations", is being prepared by the Cambodian Communication Institute to introduce the different United Nations agencies, including the Centre for Human Rights to the Cambodian journalists.

122. A joint statement of the United Nations resident representatives in Cambodia was prepared and distributed on the occasion of the third International Conference on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, held in Paris in March 1995, and affirmed that the observance of human rights and the maintenance of democracy and the rule of law would continue to feature prominently throughout all of the United Nations support activities and that specific advisory services and capacity-building support would continue to be provided for such purposes as prison reform, training of the judiciary and public education and information.

123. In General Assembly resolution 49/199, paragraph 20, and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1995/55, paragraph 22, the Centre for Human Rights was requested, in cooperation with the relevant specialized agencies and development programmes, to develop and implement programmes, with the consent and cooperation of the Government of Cambodia, in the priority areas identified by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for human rights in Cambodia, paying particular attention to women and vulnerable groups, including children and minorities.

124. On 12 June 1995, the head of the Cambodia office of the Centre for Human Rights informed the other heads about the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights. It was agreed that all organizations would inform the Centre of their programmes and activities related to human rights issues so that the Centre might inform the General Assembly and the Commission in its reports.

125. The United Nations Resident Coordinator and the heads or senior officers of UNDP, the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO and UNV Cambodia attended the fifteenth Workshop on the Management of Field Coordination for Senior United Nations System Representatives organized from 22 to 30 June 1995 at the ILO International Training Centre in Turin. Three common objectives were identified by the Cambodia team: elimination of poverty; strengthening the capacity of the judiciary and the establishment of the rule of law by an improved clarification and dissemination of law; and social regeneration by promoting ethnic tolerance through development of interdisciplinary research on ethnic groups, public awareness raising, special programmes to introduce human rights and ethnic tolerance in school curricula.

126. At the time of preparation of the present report, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP had provided the information which is presented below.

127. ILO activities and projects include substantial consultancy services to the Secretariat of State of Social Affairs, Labour and Veterans Affairs in the drafting of a labour law with special emphasis on freedom of association (ILO Convention No. 87); the Employment Generation Programme for Cambodia composed of three projects: labour-based public works, small enterprise and informal sector promotion and vocational training for employment, mainly financed by UNDP, all of which give special attention to women and disabled persons.

128. UNDP has developed a project on human rights teaching, methodology and training for primary and secondary schools, also funded by the European Union and Comité contre la faim et pour le développement, which will allow the

Ministry of Education, with the assistance of the Cambodian Institute of Human Rights, to develop curricula and produce training materials on human rights to be integrated into the school programmes for grades 1 to 12 throughout Cambodia. An inter-ministerial committee was established by the Government in 1994, with the support of UNDP and UNV, to promote highland peoples' development as part of a sub-regional programme which will reinforce mutual understanding and increased knowledge and skills regarding highland peoples.

129. UNFPA programmes include: birth spacing services and information (women's rights, right to information, right to health); family kits for internally displaced persons (right to shelter, assistance, health and protection); education on population and social science in secondary school (including teaching of human rights and right to education); training on advocacy for women in development (women's rights); media-led campaign on AIDS and birth spacing; preparation of a national census/demographic analysis (right to be recognized as a person before the law); interdisciplinary studies on ethnic groups, minorities and indigenous people (see also para. 130 below).

130. UNHCR has developed programmes for international protection and assistance to refugees, voluntary returnees, internally displaced persons and other persons of concern to the Office. These programmes include assistance to: several hundred Cambodian refugees still residing in the region who are expected to voluntarily repatriate; vulnerable returnees (to promote self-sufficiency for vulnerable families through non-governmental organizations counselling, income-generating activities, etc., in particular for female-headed households - the larger grouping, for which long-term solutions remain problematic); internally displaced persons, as a follow-up to the military conflict (in cooperation with the Government, WFP and the Cambodian Red Cross); displaced ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia who in 1993 fled by boat their traditional places of residence on Tonle Sap lake as a result of persecution and who are now in a refugee-like situation, pending a durable solution (in collaboration with the Government, WFP, the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, Medecins du monde, the Cambodian Red Cross and other partners). UNHCR is also conducting training, promotion and advocacy on refugee law and other norms relating to asylum-seekers, displaced persons and voluntary returnees and has initiated and partly funded a project called "Interdisciplinary research on ethnic groups in Cambodia" with the Preah Sihanouk Raj Academy, with the aim of identifying problems relating to the integration of ethnic minority groups in Cambodian society.

131. The UNICEF Plan of Operations 1996-2000 includes programmes on protection and care of vulnerable children and women, basic education, health care, social mobilization for rights and goals, food, water and environment, community education and child care and capacity-building focused on women and youth.

132. UNIDO in 1994 assisted in preparing a large-scale project for the establishment of a food safety and quality control system in Cambodia, which is planned for 1995-1997 subject to approval by donors.

133. UNV is contributing to the Provincial Offices Network of the Centre by providing United Nations Volunteers who perform the function of Human Rights Officer in charge of each provincial office (see paras. 111-117).

134. WFP is committed to the basic human rights of an estimated 2.2 million Cambodian people living in poverty to have protection from hunger and malnutrition. For this purpose, WFP is conducting: poverty mapping (to identify locations vulnerable to food insecurity because of floods followed by drought); food aid and rehabilitation (2,400 village-based development projects, rehabilitation, training, credit and emergency relief); emergency assistance to villagers forced repeatedly to flee their homes and farms in the north and north-west provinces (internally displaced persons) because of military conflict; food-for-work schemes organized as part of a resettlement programme, water supplies, sanitation or shelter at their temporary locations; food aid since August 1993 to ethnic Vietnamese families stranded at Chrey Thom, in cooperation with the Cambodian Red Cross and UNHCR.

Notes

1/ E/CN.4/1994/73, paras. 229-271.

2/ E/CN.4/1995/87 and Add.1.

3/ E/CN.4/1994/73, paras. 252-271.

4/ A/49/63/Add.1, paras. 10-58.

5/ E/CN.4/1995/87, paras. 7-52.

6/ Ibid., para. 11.

7/ See E/CN.4/1995/87/Add.1.

8/ See also A/49/635/Add.1, paras. 19-28, and E/CN.4/1995/87, paras. 23-25.

9/ See A/49/635/Add.1, paras. 29-33 and E/CN.4/1995/87, paras. 26-33.

10/ See A/49/635/Add.1, paras. 37-43, and E/CN.4/1995/87, paras. 39-43.

11/ See E/CN.4/1995/87, para. 40.

12/ A/CONF.157/24, chap. II, sect. II.A, para. 1.

ANNEX I

Contributions to the Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia (as of 30 June 1995)

(In United States dollars)

Australia	35 555
Iceland	35 714
Luxembourg	31 384
Norway	71 174
Sweden	279 762
Total	453 589

ANNEX II

Expenditures under the Trust Fund for a Human Rights Education Programme in Cambodia (as of 31 July 1995)

A. Assistance to the Cambodian Government

(In United States dollars)

Activity	Amount spent a/	Amount committed
Advisory services on prison reform and seminar on prisons	16 409	
Training and information activities		98 102
Assistance in reporting obligations	17 400	
Study trip for health officials to Thailand on AIDS prevention strategies	3 388	
Provincial network	18 973	61 726
Judicial Mentor Programme	23 426	151 374
Total	79 596	159 828
Grand total	239 424	

a/ The amount indicated as "spent" had been disbursed as of 31 July 1995; the amount indicated as "committed" was being used for ongoing projects.

B. Assistance to Cambodian non-governmental organizations

(In United States dollars)

Organizations	Amount approved	Brief description
Cambodian Institute of Human Rights	5 198	Translation into Khmer of the United Nations Manual on Reporting
Cambodian Institute of Human Rights	46 100	Curriculum project on human rights education
Cambodian Institute of Human Rights	3 901	Translation into Khmer of the compilation of international human rights instruments
Cambodian Human Rights Task Force (International Human Rights Law Group)	65 000	Assistance to Cambodian NGOs
International Catholic Migration Commission	39 074 (part I) 10 000 (part II)	Human rights education for women and communities (Battambang)
Enfants du Cambodge	800	Trauma relief: compensation to two widows whose husbands were killed as a result of a PDK attack
CHARTO	20 000	Human Rights Defender programme and training activities in the provinces
KKKHRA	10 000	Training and assistance programme for minorities
Parliamentary Organization for Social Development	13 427	To support the National Assembly and to broaden popular participation in the legislative process
Ponleu Khmer	6 000	Production of leaflets and newsletters on human rights
ASCEND	15 000 (part I) 5 000 (part II)	Production of videos in Khmer on criminal justice issues, prisons, child abuse and the handicapped
CADEAS	5 000	Human Rights Defenders programme
Vietnamese Association	5 500	Assistance to displaced ethnic Vietnamese
Urban Sector Group	29 328	To work with urban poor, particularly squatters on forced evictions and housing rights issues
Cambodian Women's Development Association	15 000	To work with marginalized women, particularly sex workers
Cambodian Human Rights Information Organization	17 272	To act as a liaison between the National Assembly Human Rights Commission and the local and international NGOs on human rights monitoring

Organizations	Amount approved	Brief description
Vigilance	10 000	To improve the ability of this large human rights organization's provincial offices to provide investigation and monitoring services
Human Rights Task Force on Cambodia	8 000	To strengthen the monitoring, networking and advocacy work of provincial human rights groups
Cambodian Institute of Human Rights	30 000	To print the previously prepared school human rights curriculum and distribute it to 80,000 Cambodian teachers
Cambodian Human Rights Coordination Committee	5 000	To help in the establishment of a coordinating group of nine human rights groups and in particular to defray printing costs of a newsletter
Children's Rights Project	22 000	To improve the capacity of a Khmer NGO to advocate and monitor the rights of Cambodian children
Action Committee	5 000	To help establish a committee of six NGOs to respond quickly to human rights violations
Vietnamese Association	10 000	To provide skilled technical support in the areas of investigation and monitoring of human rights abuses against the Vietnamese minority
Outreach	10 000	To provide technical assistance to improve the research and report writing skills of this organization on women's issues
LICADHO	15 000	Medical assistance in prisons
LICADHO	3 000	Publication of hygiene booklets
CHARTO	9 625	Human rights video and production on women's and children's rights to be disseminated to human rights NGOs
LCDHC	300	Celebration of Human Rights Day (10 December 1994)
ADHOC	300	Ditto
LICADHO	300	Ditto
Action Committee	500	Ditto
Cambodian Institute	1 600	Ditto
Total cost of projects	442 225	

ANNEX III

Conventions in the field of human rights ratified by Cambodia

A. Conventions with reporting obligations.

1. United Nations Conventions

Instrument	Date of signature	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Date of entry into force	Initial report due	Initial report submitted	Periodic report due	Monitoring body
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	17 October 1980	26 May 1992 (accession)	26 August 1992	30 June 1994		Whenever the Committee so requests (art. 17)	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Geneva)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	17 October 1980	26 May 1992 (accession)	26 August 1992	25 August 1993		Whenever the Committee so requests (art. 40)	Human Rights Committee (Geneva)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	4 November 1983	28 November 1983 (ratification)	28 December 1983	28 December 1984	18 December 1985 CERD/C/111/Add.4	28 December 1986 (2) 1988 (3) 1990 (4) 1992 (5) (art. 9)	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Geneva)
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment		15 October 1992 (accession)	14 November 1992	13 November 1993		Every four years and whenever the Committee so requests (art. 19)	Committee against Torture (Geneva)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	22 September 1992	15 October 1992 (ratification)	14 November 1992	13 November 1994		Every five years (art. 66)	Committee on the Rights of the Child (Geneva)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	17 October 1980	15 October 1992 (accession)	14 November 1992	14 November 1993		Every four years and whenever the Committee so requests (art. 44)	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (New York)
Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid		28 July 1981 (accession)	28 August 1981			Periodic report (art. VII)	Group of three members of the Commission on Human Rights

2. ILO Conventions

Instruments	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession	Date of entry into force	Initial report due	Initial report received	Monitoring body
Night Work (Women) Convention (No. 4)	24 February 1969	24 February 1970	Annual report (art. 22 of ILO Constitution)	No report has been submitted by Cambodia to the ILO under this Convention for more than 15 years	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
Night Work of Young Persons (industry) Convention (No. 6)	24 February 1969	24 February 1970	Annual report (art. 22 of ILO Constitution)	Ditto	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
White Lead (painting) Convention (No. 13)	24 February 1969	24 February 1970	Annual report (art. 22 of ILO Constitution)	Ditto	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)	24 February 1969	24 February 1970	Annual report (art. 22 of ILO Constitution)	Ditto	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations
Employment Policy Convention (No. 122)	28 September 1971	28 September 1972	Annual report (art. 22 of ILO Constitution)	Ditto	ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations

Note: On 15 August 1994, on the basis of the procedure established by article 19 of the ILO Constitution, which provides for submission of reports on non-ratified conventions, Cambodia submitted a report under Convention 158 (Termination of Employment).

B. Other United Nations conventions

1. Convention on the Prevention of the Crime of Genocide: accession, 14 October 1950; entry into force, 2 November 1950.

2. Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices similar to Slavery: accession, 12 June 1957; entry into force, 12 June 1957.

3. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1969 Protocol: accession, 15 October 1992; entry into force, 3 November 1992.

C. Other conventions: UNESCO

1. Accord pour l'importation d'objets de caractère éducatif, scientifique ou culturel, avec annexes A, B, C, D et E et Protocole annexe: accession, 5 November 1951.

2. Convention universelle sur le Droit d'auteur et Protocoles 1, 2 et 3: accession, 3 August 1953.

3. Accord visant à faciliter la circulation internationale du matériel visuel et auditif de caractère éducatif, scientifique et culturel: accession, 20 February 1952.

4. Centre international d'Etudes pour la conservation et la restauration des biens culturels (ICCROM): accession, 13 June 1961.

5. Convention et Protocole pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé: ratification, 4 April 1962.

6. Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels: ratification, 26 September 1972.

7. Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel: acceptance, 28 November 1991.

D. Geneva Conventions of 1949 for the protection of war victims

1. Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field: accession, 8 December 1958.

2. Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea: accession, 8 December 1958.

3. Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War: accession, 8 December 1958.

4. Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War: accession, 8 December 1958.